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years, beginning in 1882. These services constitute one of the most luminous pages in our country's history, and had much to do with bringing to an end "The Century of Dishonor" in our treatment of the Indian.

About 1894, or a little earlier, when the movement for international arbitration and peace began to take on a larger development and assume a more practical character than had theretofore been possible, Mr. Smiley conceived the idea of starting at Mohonk a series of conferences on international arbitration like the Indian conferences, which were then a dozen years old. The first of the arbitration conferences, the story of which is told by Mr. Mead on another page, was called together by him in 1895, the first week in June. Only fifty-six of those invited were present, but because of the eminence of the men and the high character of the discussions the experiment was a success, and he continued yearly thereafter to hold similar conferences, inviting to them men prominent in different callings from all parts of the nation. The eighteenth in the series was held last May, and attended by about three hundred guests, as all the later conferences were.

The Mohonk conferences limited themselves from the start, in accordance with Mr. Smiley's wish, to the subject of arbitration, or closely allied topics, such as the Hague Conferences, an International High Court of Justice, etc. It gave large attention in the earlier years to the subject of an Anglo-American Treaty of Arbitration and a Permanent International Tribunal of Arbitration. In later years, while it kept up its emphasis on these points, so far as remained necessary, it turned its attention more and more to treaties of unlimited arbitration and to an International High Court of Justice. It was, however, found practically impossible to keep the subject of the present overgrown armaments out of the conferences, because it was early realized that the international rivalry in armaments is one of the most serious and stubborn of all the obstacles to the progress of the very principle for which Mohonk was contending. And it is interesting to remember that the Mohonk meetings which were the most enthusiastic and powerful of all, were the very ones in which the "armed peace" was frankly discussed and openly arraigned.

Mohonk, as created by Mr. Smiley's large-heartedness, generosity, and breadth of view, has been one of the greatest, if not the very greatest agency in the nation in pushing forward the movement for the establishment of good-will and law in place of brute force and war among the nations of the world. It has been peculiarly influential in winning the serious attention of public men to the movement for the pacific settlement of international controversies. It is a great satisfaction to know that Mr. Smiley has provided for the continuance, through his brother, Mr. Daniel Smiley, and family, of

these conferences until the cause of arbitration is finally won, and the system of war is succeeded by a system of conscience, reason, good-will, and impartial justice among the members of the great family of nations.

### A. D. Call's Services to the Peace Cause in Connecticut.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Connecticut Peace Society the following minute was adopted in reference to the work of Mr. Arthur Deerin Call while president of that Society:

In accepting the resignation of Mr. Arthur Deerin Call as president of the Connecticut Peace Society, the executive committee wish to place on record their profound appreciation of his wise, efficient, and untiring efforts in behalf of the cause of peace, both in Connecticut and the nation.

We regret exceedingly to miss him from our councils and our immediate work, while we sincerely congratulate him upon his advancement to the office of executive director of the American Peace Society, an office for which his previous interests and record have especially prepared him. Through his efforts as chairman of the executive committee the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress, in the arrangement and execution of its program, was a pronounced success.

Upon the reorganization of the Connecticut Peace Society on April 24, 1906, Mr. Call became its president. From that day until his acceptance of his new office, we wish in this cordial way to recognize how continually he has had our cause in his mind, and how heartily and graciously, as our leader, he has commended our work to individuals, to schools, to churches, to commercial bodies, to men's brotherhoods, and through the newspapers. He has always spoken sanely, directly, interestingly in behalf of our work. He has already written such articles as to interest the public at large and to commend him to the thinking men and women of the peace movement.

In our loss we rejoice in the large gain of influence which his tried efficiency brings to his new work.

Respectfully submitted,

RODNEY W. ROUNDY,  
CHAS. E. THOMPSON,  
*For the Executive Committee.*

### Editorial Notes.

**Arbitration of Pecuniary Claims.**

Agreement has been reached between our Government and that of Great Britain as to the composition of the tribunal for the arbitration of pecuniary claims, as provided for in the special arrangement recently ratified by the two governments. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, will represent Great Britain, and Chandler P. Anderson, counselor of the Department of State, will represent the United States. The third member of the tribunal will be chosen by these two, and will not be a citizen of either the United States or of